

# The Lexington Intelligencer.

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## SUBMIT IT TO THE HAGUE.

### Venezuela Writing for that Coast to Arbitrate.

### BLOCKADE PROBABLY TO CONTINUE.

### Roosevelt Unwilling to Umpire the Case If Avoidable.

It is reported from Washington that President Roosevelt has given his consent to have the Court of Honor arbitrate all the matters of controversy between that republic and the powers now blockading her ports. President Roosevelt was unwilling to incur the hostility of either the European powers of a South American State by rendering decision in the case. It will be a happy result if the president can escape this unpleasant labor and at the same time present the Hague from passing upon the Monroe doctrine.

It is known that only two days ago President Roosevelt had not determined whether or not to accept the proposal of the allies to accept as arbitrator or to give up the question should go to the Hague. If, as stated, the suggestion has come from Washington that the matter should be arbitrated at the Hague, that conclusion probably was reached at the long conference the president had with Secretary Day Tuesday afternoon, when the two officials were together for sometime considering the proposals from the allies that the president take up the question for the arbitration.

A dispatch to President Castro through Minister Bowen, suggesting arbitration at The Hague, must have followed that conference.

The officials here have refused absolutely to say anything on the subject, since the receipt of the proposal from the allies or even to give out anything bearing on the terms of that proposal. The impression here tonight is that an early determination of the matter will be reached.

No matter by whom the matter is arbitrated, either by the president or by The Hague, the feeling here is strong that the United States government, if the occasion arises, will insist that the existing blockade be called off while the arbitration is in progress. The purpose of the blockading fleet along the Venezuelan coast is sure to be a menace to peaceful conditions and difficulties of various kinds may arise at any time through arbitrary action of some of the commanders of the ships of the allied fleets or to the interlopers of some of the skippers, who may attempt to run the blockade.

But the greatest objection to a continuance of the blockade pending arbitration will be the loss to American shipping interests which this government does not believe should be tolerated.

### Farris and Lee Make Denial.

Frank H. Farris and George T. Lee, members of the Missouri state senate, have issued statements denying interviews published in the Post-Dispatch in which they are purported to have said numerous things regarding former Governor William J. Stone's alleged connection with the lobby at the state capital.

In a signed letter to The Republic, Senator Lee makes the following statement:

"In regard to a so-called interview from me which was published in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch of December 17, 1902, I desire to say that at least 99 per cent of it is absolutely false. The only thing correct in said interview was that my name was Lee (George T., not J. W.) and that I am a member of the state senate from Carter county.

"A young man purporting to be a reporter for the Post-Dispatch approached me and asked for a statement, which I absolutely refused to make. The interview, therefore, was not given and the publication was erroneous."

In a letter to the Post-Dispatch, a

copy of which was also handed The Republic, Senator Farris makes the following statement:

"I have read in your issue of Wednesday afternoon a purported interview, and also in your issue of Thursday afternoon an editorial in which I am quoted as saying, with reference to the charge that Governor Stone was a lobbyist, the following words:

"Why, that's not going to hurt Stone. I suppose I know as much as anybody else about his lobbying. I know Stone is a lobbyist, but that doesn't make him undeserving of the honor he seeks."

"Of course, Stone went further than many a professional lobbyist would go when attempted to hide the shell."

"I know all about his manipulations of the baking powder deal. But that's nothing. If a man gets the chance to pick up a dollar or two of fees, and if he is simply acting as lawyer, as Bill Stone was, why, what objections can there be to his course?"

"Of course, Governor Stone is out for the mazzara. Why wouldn't he be? He has been, too, I suppose, as rapacious as any other legislative agent, but that doesn't blind Missouri democrats to his good qualities."

"I certainly do not see why any one should take exceptions to Governor Stone making all the fees he possibly can. He won't deny these charges, probably because they are true, but they don't amount to anything."

"I desire to say that I made no such statement, nor used any words that could be contorted into any such meaning. These declarations are fabrications pure and simple, and were only said in the imagination of your reporter. You have given this statement a great deal of publicity, and I hope, therefore, you will have the courtesy to publish this letter."

Very respectfully,

"FRANK H. FARRIS."

### Christmas at the Churches.

According to the usual custom, the Sunday schools of the various churches gave entertainments to their scholars on Christmas eve.

The teachers of the Baptist school had arranged a very pleasing cantata in which all the pupils took part. The features of the programme were a vocal solo by Miss Madge Nicholson and a vocal duet by Misses Georgia Bullard and Elizabeth Morrison. The chorus numbers were well sung. At the conclusion of the programme oranges, candies and nuts were distributed to the children.

The Methodist school also gave a cantata in which Master Benjie Price sang a solo. Ben is becoming noted for his singing and will no doubt distinguish himself in that line some day. There were three Xmas trees and Messrs. John Price and Daniel Ruebel, acting as Santa Clauses, distributed the gifts to the children. The trees were quite a novelty as they were lighted by a number of electric lights, which were a great improvement over the small candles.

The ladies of the Christian church entertained the children of the Sunday school Tuesday afternoon in the Sunday school rooms at the church. After a social hour refreshments were served consisting of various kinds of cake and ice cream, and a present of candy and fruit was made to each of the children.

The scholars of the Episcopal school were delighted Wednesday night by a "Christmas feast" in which they were treated to all kinds of goodies. The tree given by the Lutheran school was large and loaded with presents for the scholars. The programme consisted of songs and speeches by the pupils.

### Christmas Wedding.

The marriage of Mr. Everett Lee Bryant and Miss Sossie Arnold Brightwell occurred Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's father, F. C. T. Brightwell, Dr. E. C. Gordon officiating. Mr. Isaac Bryant, brother of the groom, and Miss Mamie Brightwell, sister of the bride, were attendants. After a visit with relatives in Kansas City Mr. and Mrs. Bryant will be at home at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Ahrens.

Raymond and Janie Mitchell, of Kansas City, were here Christmas day with the family of W. Z. Mitchell.

## HILPRECHT'S DISCOVERIES IN BABYLON.

Unearths the Temple Library Consisting of More Than 150,000 Tablets.

### PROFICIENCY OF THE ANCIENTS IN MATHEMATICS.

No More Important Archaeological Work Since Schliemann Proved Homer True.

Philadelphia, Oct. 11.—The wonderful story of misty centuries that intervened between the time of the creation and the time of the Patriarch Abraham may now be largely revealed through discoveries which have been made in the ruins of the City of Nippur, or Babylon. These discoveries were made by scientists sent out by the University of Pennsylvania. Professor H. V. Hilprecht, who has been in charge of this work, has just returned to the university from Constantinople, where he has been for eighteen months classifying the results of his work.

The matter upon which Professor Hilprecht has been engaged consists of 20,000 clay tablets from the Imperial library of Nippur. This library was discovered by Professor Hilprecht twelve years ago. Since that time, through his efforts, probably one-eighth of the historical tablets contained in the library have been recovered. Most of them are now stored in the Imperial Ottoman Museum at Constantinople. A comparatively small portion was brought to the University of Pennsylvania.

As the request of the director of the Ottoman Museum and with the sanction of the sultan, the professor took charge of the classification and interpretation of the tablets. In this work he has been engaged for the last eighteen months. After a stay of a few months at the University of Pennsylvania, where he will lecture upon his discoveries, he will return to Constantinople, and will divide his time between the museum there and the ruins of Nippur, where he hopes to complete the exploration of the library. He will devote his life to the work, and has a mighty task before him. He estimates that the library will yield at least 150,000 tablets. When these are recovered he and his assistants hope to classify and translate them.

"The contents of the tablets which we have recovered," said Professor Hilprecht, when seen at the university, "will altogether change the ideas of the world as to the state of civilization and knowledge of that early people. It will be seen that the Babylonians knew 2,300 years before the Christian era, that the earth was round, and that their astronomers took the same views of celestial phenomena as we take now."

"Nippur is, in fact, sixteen cities, one built above another. We have by no means reached the lower of these buried cities. Much of the temple library has been brought here, and is now in the museum of the University of Pennsylvania. The temple at that early period was not only a place of religious worship. It was also the school, the college. The priests were the teachers of all branches of knowledge, and it was, therefore, natural that the library should be in the temple."

The inscriptions on the tablets which we have discovered are in uniform character. Their deciphering is a matter of much difficulty, for we have no Babylonian alphabet. But we have made some progress in the translation of the tablets, and have thus obtained a glimpse of the marvels which await us in this great library.

"The Babylonians were great astronomers and great mathematicians. On a tablet which I recently found were the most minute astronomical calculations as to the constellation Scorpio. The calculations as to the positions and movements of the heavenly bodies were remarkable, and showed pretty clearly that the astronomers 2300 B. C. were as proficient in their science in some respects as those of today."

"Another tablet which I have in mind was mathematical. The Baby-

lonians, in their arithmetical tables (multiplication table, for instance) went far beyond us. Our multiplication table stops at twelve times twelve. The Babylonian table went up to sixty. Their school children might have sung 'sixty times sixty' in reciting the multiplication table. Indeed, for astronomical purposes, they carried the table out to 1,300 times 1,300, being tabulated to that extent."

"They wanted to know at once the result of large calculations; they did not want to be retarded in their deep calculations. The Babylonian children would have been wonders from our point of view. Not only did they have to learn arithmetical tables carried out to four figures, but they also had to learn two languages—the Sumerian, a colloquial language, and the Babylonian, the tongue of the learned. And that was in the schools of the lowest grade."

Considering what slight records there are now of the period before the days of Abraham—a few chapters in Genesis and the legends of the Flood—Professor Hilprecht's discovery approaches the first magnitude in importance. It has already been ascertained that among the tablets in the library exist records covering the deluge, and also historical matter regarding the earliest history of man and from the time of the creation. This matter closely resembles the story of Genesis; but the history, when properly classified, is expected to be far more elaborate in detail so much so that to render the connected chronicles into English may require many volumes.

These discoveries result from the campaign of the University of Pennsylvania for the excavation and exploration of the site of Nippur. Of this campaign Professor Hilprecht has been the chief figure. He is now recognized as the founder of Babylonian paleography, and as the world's foremost student of Babylonian inscriptions.

Twelve years ago, at the beginning of the explorations, Professor Hilprecht first rode over the mounds of Nippur and pointed out what he regarded as the mound covering the temple library. His theory was not generally accepted by his colleagues at the time, but as the exploration progressed a large number of tablets were found under this mound, and it was styled "Temple Hill."

During subsequent expeditions the excavations were enlarged. Finally, from the large number of tablets brought to light, Professor Hilprecht's discovery came to be generally accepted. When the last university expedition went to Nippur Professor Hilprecht was put in charge as scientific director, and was able to prove that his theory was the correct one.

He therefore set to work to unearth the great library, and recovered 20,000 tablets, all belonging to a period prior to that of Abraham, and nearly all historical. The fact was established that the library was thrown into ruins about the time that Abraham started upon his wanderings from the land of the Chaldees, and that it had not been disturbed from that time until the present. Twenty-five feet of debris resting upon the ruins of the library represented four millenniums of accumulation through the erection of buildings and their decay.

The library was destroyed by the Elamites about 2250 B. C. When the roof fell in the tablets were scattered in great confusion, in which condition they were found. The excavators opened up a series of rooms in which the records had been stored. In some of these rooms ledges had been cut into the walls, something in

the order of book shelves, in which the tablets had been laid.

A connection has been traced between this library and that of the great King Ashurbanipal of Nineveh, discovered twenty-five years ago by the British explorers, Laird and Smith. This library contained Assyrian copies of Babylonian originals concerning the history of the creation and the deluge. In the Nippur temple library, it has been ascertained, the originals from which these copies were made are to be found. Professor Hilprecht expects to unearth them, and thus to obtain a complete record of events, told of only in part by the Assyrian copies.

The tablets recovered from the great library belongs to every period of Babylonian history up to the time of Abraham. Data have been gathered regarding the different kings who reigned in Nippur, or who left records of their activity in the destruction and restoration of buildings. Some of the tablets belong to the period of the King Sargon I, who reigned 2300 B. C.

Tablets were also recovered of a later date, but they were found in the upper stratum, 3,000 years on top of the library. In one room not far from the ruins of the library, and in an upper stratum, were found evidences that in that place, about 435 B. C., there flourished a prominent and influential publishing house, known to the trade as Marashu Sons of Nippur. Its business was the publication of commercial documents and it existed throughout the reigns of Artaxerxes and Darius II.

Among other things Professor Hilprecht identified the river Chebar, on the banks of which Ezekiel saw his vision and comforted his people in their exile. It was a large, navigable canal of the City of Nippur. The place has also been found where Nebuchadnezzar quartered the children of Israel in their exile. In digging for the city walls on the southern side of the city Professor Hilprecht discovered an enormous structure which belonged to the fifth millennium before the Christian era. It was 600 feet long and the floors were paved with brick. A number of large terra cotta vases and other important antiquities were found in its ruins.

### The Hubbard Divorce Case.

Waiver Williams in the Columbia Herald.

Elbert Hubbard has been sued for divorce "upon statutory grounds." The Philistine seems to have been more than a brother. It was to have been expected, Methinks the Hubbard periodical did protest too much.

When a man gets overly good, watch him. When a man becomes overly clever, watch him. When a man starts out to reform the world by sacking over all its established customs the chances are about one hundred to none that he either has two wives, some other fellow's money or a blind spot on his brain. The world isn't all right. Nor is it wholly wrong. The iconoclast who goes around with his little axe striking at church and school and society in general is frequently a bright and enterprising knave but he is a knave nevertheless.

Good people are usually mighty dull and bad people are frequently clever and fascinating. But the world that listens to the dazzling things which the bad write and print and say has a headache the next morning. If a Sunday school superintendent or a preacher of righteousness had gone to the devil and been caught on the road as Hubbard has some people would have held up their hands, and properly, in indignation and surprise. There does not seem to be any astonishment when the father of the Philistine turns out to be a son of Satan.

The safe path is the old-fashioned one with God and duty. It may pay for a time to coin money by protesting against the Decalogue especially if the protest be in flashing words in Roycroft binding but a moral bankruptcy comes sooner or later. The city shown is not the only plague-spot in America. The moral leper who wears a dress-suit and talks in epigrams is a worse citizen than any dweller in the slums. The compensation is that he usually finds his proper place.

## STATE SCHOOL REPORT.

### Some Figures From Forthcoming Statistics.

### WOMEN BETTER PAID THAN MEN.

Average Term 143 Days--Per Capita Expense \$2.52.

In the forthcoming report of the state superintendent, Mr. Carrington, there will be interesting statistics. The total school enumeration of children over 6 and under 20 years of age is 969,482; the total enrollment in the schools is 703,057; the average daily attendance is 472,799. There are 2,539 districts in the state having less than twenty pupils. This is about one-fourth of the entire number of districts in the state. The average length of the school term is 143 days. Only 121 schools have less than a four months' term and only 1,066 have less than six months' term. There were graduated from the rural schools last year 1,899 pupils. Not quite one-half of the districts in the state have libraries. The number having libraries is 4,303, and \$43,892.95 was spent for libraries in the rural districts.

Of the 16,347 teachers in the state, 6,013 hold only a third grade county certificate. The average annual salary of teachers is \$306.16. An interesting fact in this connection is that the average salary for female teachers is \$1.63 more than it is for male teachers. The total expenditures during the year were \$8,109,288.42, which is an annual expenditure per capita of \$2.52. There are twenty-one states expending more per capita on its schools than Missouri. Both Colorado and Nevada are spending more than twice as much. The total amount of the permanent public school funds (state, seminary, county, township and district) is \$12,795,516.53.

### Shot Himself Four Times.

John Scott of Odessa committed suicide Wednesday evening. It was the day of his sister's wedding and when he spoke to her after the ceremony he said something to indicate that he was contemplating suicide. He boarded the evening C. & A. train and after it was well under headway he threw himself off, presumably with the intent of self destruction. He was so wounded that death would probably have resulted in a few hours. He was picked up and carried into the station. He soon recovered sufficiently to get up and walk out on the platform where he shot himself four times with a pistol. It is thought that he was insane and that he was contemplating this deed for some time.

### Suggests a Cure For Hogs.

J. W. Green of Poplar Bluffs, Mo., says that a number of his hogs, which he was fattening, took sick similar to the disease which is now prevalent in Central Missouri. He gave the afflicted animals twenty drops of turpentine to each hog. The medicine was mixed in good rich slop as hot as could be eaten. That evening the hogs were able to come to the trough. The following day he awaited further results, which proved so beneficial that he repeated the dose on the next day, and the hogs began immediately picking up, and he pronounced them cured.

### Prize Corn Contest.

James R. Moorehead has collected sixty-five doz. ears of corn for the contest and he expects to have the prizes awarded next week. The following gentlemen will serve as judges on that occasion: James Kelly, J. L. Kinkad, Charles Mitchell. He has some fine specimens of corn. When he gets the exhibit ready for inspection it will be a sight worth seeing.

### Dr. Lowry Resigns.

Dr. J. O. B. Lowry, of the Calvary Baptist church, Kansas City, has resigned after a service of twenty-one years. Dr. Lowry has accepted a call to Atlantic City, New Jersey. His congregation voted him a present of \$1,000.